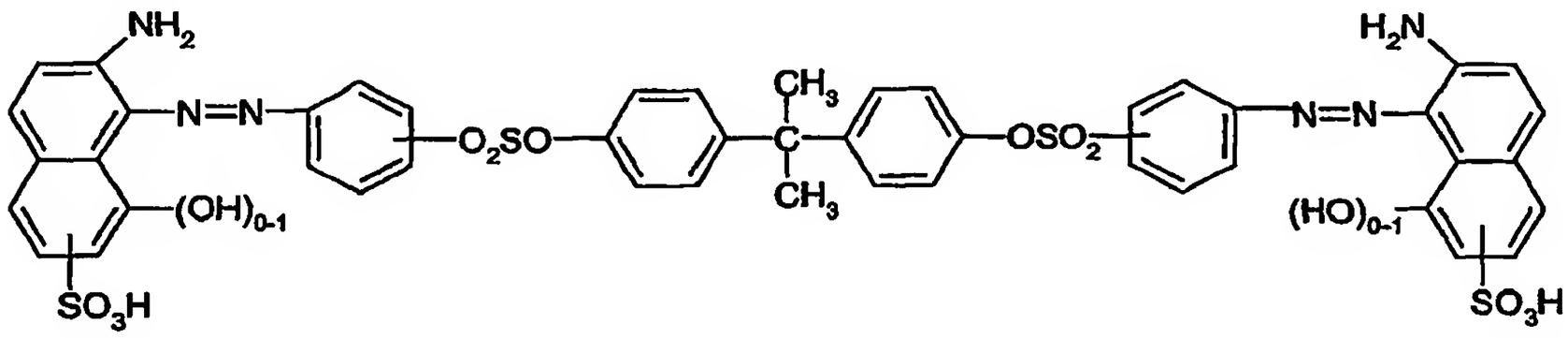
What is claimed is:

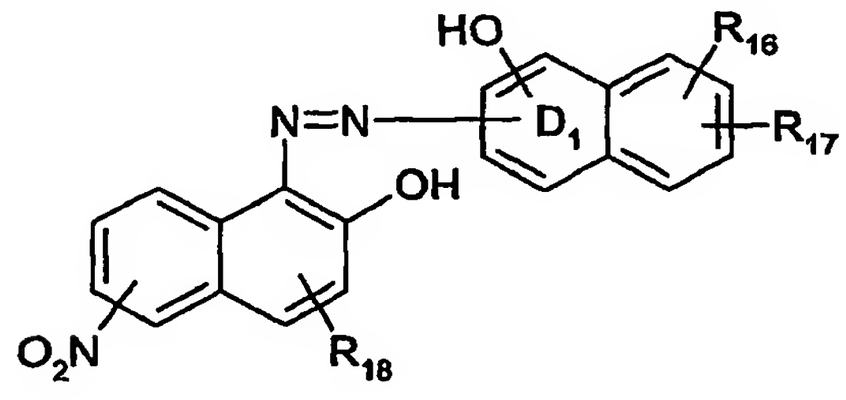
1. An ink-jet printing process for printing textile fibre materials, wherein the fiber materials are printed with an aqueous ink comprising
(I) at least one anionic acid dye, and
(II) dipropylene glycol,
said ink having a viscosity of from 5 to 20 mPa s at 25°C, and wherein said ink is applied to the fiber material with an ink-jet print head comprising an ink supply layer (b) receiving ink from an external ink reservoir, said ink supply layer having a first side and a second side and comprising, a porous medium having a plurality of pores therein and a plurality of holes extending therethrough, so as to allow passage of the ink.

2. A process according to claim 1, wherein
the aqueous ink comprises as the anionic acid dye:
disazo dyes of formula



(5);

1:2 metal complex dyes of formula

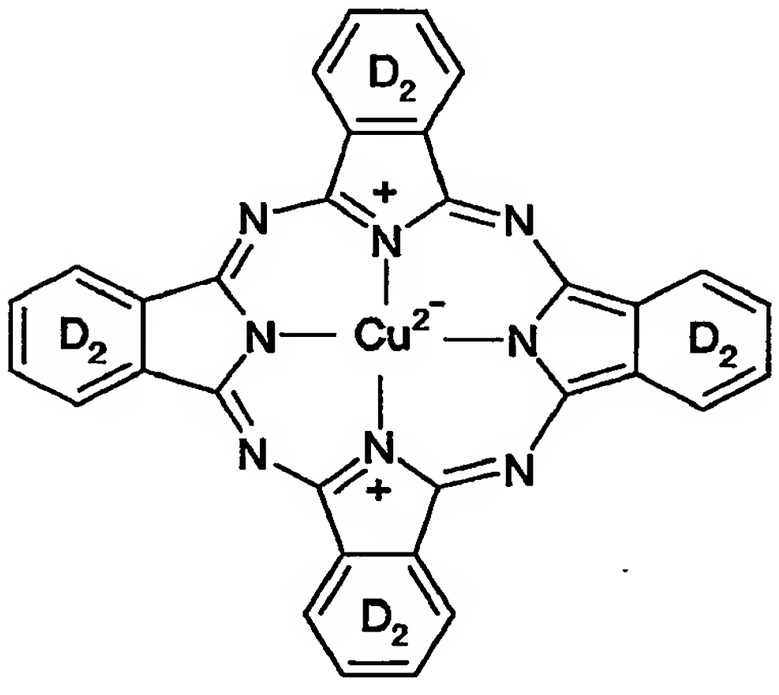


(9),

wherein

R_{16} is hydrogen, C_1-C_4alkoxycarbonylamino, benzoylamino, C_1-C_4alkylsulfonylamino, phenylsulfonylamino, methylphenylsulfonylamino or halogen,
R_{17} is hydrogen or halogen, and
R_{18} is C_1-C_4alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_4alkylaminosulfonyl, phenylazo, sulfo or $-SO_2NH_2$,
the hydroxy group in the benzo ring D_1 being bound in the o-position relative to the azo group on the benzo ring D_1;

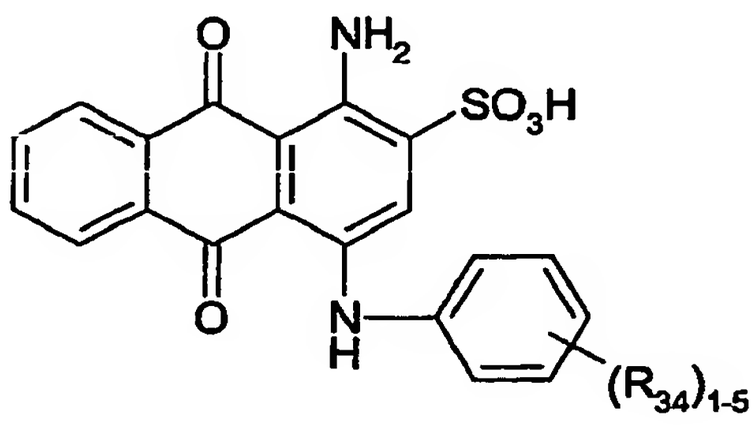
the copper complex of formula



(22),

wherein
the benzo rings D_2 are substituted by sulfo or by sulfonamido;

metal-free anionic anthraquinone dyes of formula

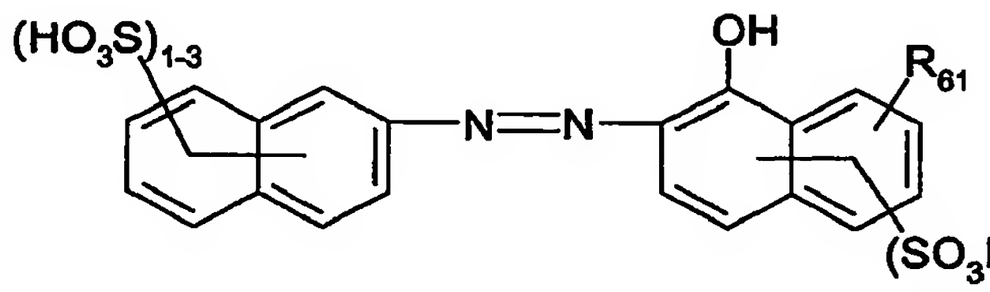


(26),

wherein
$(R_{34})_{1-5}$ denotes from 1 to 5 identical or different substituents selected from the group C_1-C_4-alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by C_2-C_4alkanoylamino (which may in turn be substituted in

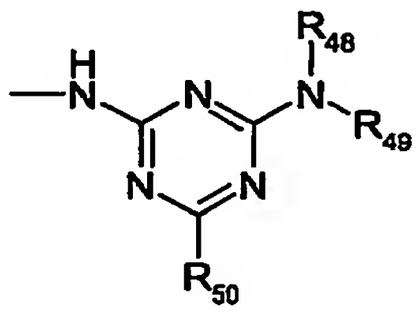
the alkyl group by halogen) or by benzoylamino; C_1-C_4alkoxy; C_2-C_4alkanoylamino and C_2-C_4hydroxyalkylsulfamoyl;

monoazo dyes of formula



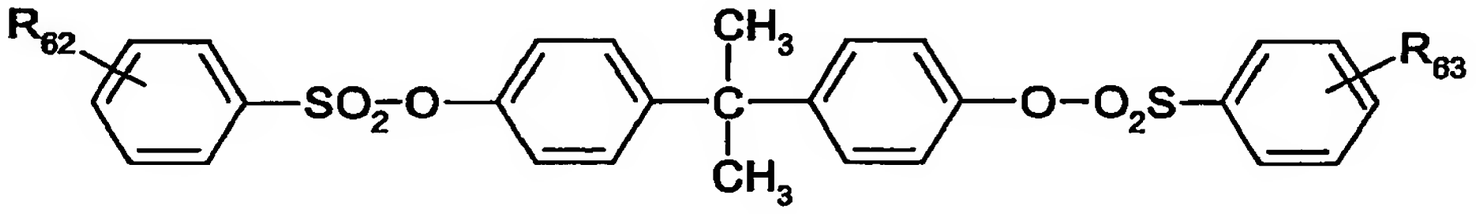
(34),

wherein

R_{61} is a radical of formula  in which R_{48} is phenyl unsubstituted or

substituted by C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4alkoxy, halogen or by sulfo, R_{49} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4alkyl and R_{50} is halogen; and

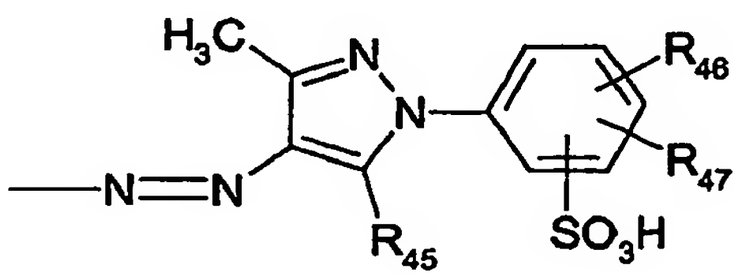
disazo dyes of formula



(35),

wherein

R_{62} and R_{63} are radicals of formula



wherein

R_{45} is hydroxy or amino; and

R_{46} and R_{47} are each independently of the other hydrogen, C_1-C_4alkyl or halogen.

3. A process according to claim 1 or 2, wherein
the viscosity of the ink is from 6 to 14 mPa·s at 25°C, preferably from 8 to 10 mPa·s at 25°C.

4. A process according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein
dipropylene glycol is used in an amount of from 25 to 45 % by weight, preferably 30 to 45 % by weight based on the total weight of the ink.

5. A process according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein
ε-caprolactam is used in an amount of from 3 to 15 % by weight, preferably 5 to 15 % by weight based on the total weight of the ink.

6. A process according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein
printing is performed by means of an ink-jet printing device provided with at least one ink-jet print head which comprises
- a nozzle layer (a) defining a plurality of ejection nozzles,
- an ink supply layer (b) which is formed from a porous material having a multitude of small interconnected pores so as to allow passage of ink therethrough, said ink supply layer featuring a plurality of connecting bores from the rear surface to the front surface, each of said connecting bore being aligned so as to connect between a corresponding one of said ejection nozzles and
- a deflection layer (c), comprising a plurality of transducers related to said connecting bores for ejecting ink droplets out through the nozzles.

7. A process according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein
printing is performed by means of an ink-jet printing device provided with at least one ink-jet print head which comprises
- a nozzle layer (a) defining a plurality of ejection nozzles,
- an ink supply layer (b) having a front surface associated with the nozzle layer and a rear surface associated with a cavity layer (d), said ink supply layer being formed with a plurality of connecting bores from said rear surface to said front surface, each connecting bore being aligned so as to connect between a corresponding one of said ink cavities and

a corresponding one of said ejection nozzles, wherein said ink supply layer additionally features

(i) a pattern of ink distribution channels formed in said front surface, and

(ii) at least one ink inlet bore passing from said rear surface to said front surface and configured so as to be in direct fluid communication with at least part of said pattern of ink distribution channels, said pattern of ink distribution channels and said at least one ink inlet bore together defining part of an ink flow path which passes from said rear surface through said at least one ink inlet bore to said pattern of ink distribution channels on said front surface, and through said porous material to said plurality of ink cavities.

- a deflection layer (c), comprising a plurality of transducers related to said connecting bores for ejecting ink droplets out through the nozzles.

8. A process according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein
the transducer is a piezoelectric element.

9. A process according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein nitrogen-containing or hydroxyl-group-containing fibrous materials, especially natural or synthetic polyamide materials, are printed.

10. An aqueous printing ink for the ink-jet printing process, comprising

(I) at least one anionic acid dye, and

(II) dipropylene glycol,

said ink having a viscosity of from 5 to 20 mPa s at 25°C,